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HENDERSONVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1914

\$1.50 PER YEAR, 1 ADVANCE

Important Features of the Whole-time Health work For City and County

DR. RANKIN TO DELIVER TWO HEALTH TALKS IN HENDERSONVILLE ON FRIDAY AT 1:30 AND 8 P. M.

It is earnestly desired that every person who has the welfare of Hendersonville, and of Henderson county at heart, be sure and attend at least one of the meetings at the court house on Friday, January 1st. Do not let anything prevent your thus showing a real interest in a most laudable movement.

Dr. Rankin, the state board of health expert of Raleigh, North Carolina, will address two meetings; one in the afternoon at 1:30, the other at night at 8 o'clock. Originally it was thought that there would be but one public speaking, but owing to the fact that country people cannot easily get into the meeting at night, Dr. Rankin will make an address at 1:30 P. M. on the public health needs more particularly of rural sections. Rural sanitation is indeed a most timely subject, one needing serious consideration.

The aim of those having this matter at heart is to give, not only Hendersonville but rather the whole of Henderson county, the benefits of a whole time health officer. It is very much to be hoped that a large number of our country people will come out for the 1:30 P. M. meeting. Immediately following this meeting there will be a combined meeting of the county commissioners, the city commissioners and the county board of health. At this meeting we hope to perfect the machinery for putting into operation this most necessary work. Dr. Rankin comes here for the specific purpose to help us. This is part of the work of the North Carolina Board of Health.

At the meeting at night Dr. Rankin will cover the entire subject of public health work. Every one admits that something must be done in our community in the way of organizing for better health conditions. Every one, nearly wants, to see this done at the earliest possible moment. Let all therefore, who are interested in a healthier, as well as a greater Hendersonville, show it by coming to the meeting Friday night.—Prepared at request of the Democrat by Dr. L. B. Morse.

The Economic Value of the Whole-time Health Officer and Public Hospital.

Man is doomed to wage eternal combat with disease. The cost of the fight in money, pain, death and loss of time is stupendous. Basing the statistics on the mortality from ninety different diseases in the United States, it has been plainly shown that the practical adoption of those laws of hygiene, which are always taught by a whole-time health officer, will add fifteen years to the average span of human life.

It is evident that every premature death entails an economic loss upon society, varying according to the age of the person dying. It is computed that the new-born child has a money value of ninety dollars, which increases to nine hundred and sixty dollars at five years, four thousand dollars at twenty years, and drops again to \$2,900 at fifty years. The minimum average loss to society, from each preventable death, has been figured at seventeen hundred dollars. Of the one million, five hundred thousand deaths in the United States, each year, the best medical authorities regard at least 40 per cent to be preventable. But this is not half the story, for each unnecessary death there are many cases of unnecessary illness. The total cost of which, counting wages lost, amounts to billions of dollars more.

America's leading authority on preventive medicine believes that it is in the power of any intelligent community, in fact, it is in the power of the United States, to double the productive efficiency of its citizens by public hospitals and whole time health officers. He states that the United States is suffering from preventable diseases each year over two billion dollars, or more than four times the total amount spent on public education.

There are many places in the United States that are fighting disease through the county hospitals and whole time health officers. Go and examine their death rates; their epidemic reports; examine also the standing of their children in school and you will find the death rate greatly lowered; epidemics greatly lessened; and school children making greater progress in school. A county hospital, and a whole time health officer prevents waste: saves life; lengthens life and puts children where they can avail themselves of the money we are spending on education.—Greenville Reflector.

Medical Inspection of School Children. The Virginia Journal of Education, according to the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, is firmly of the opinion that the time has come when medical inspection of school children should be made

compulsory. According to a bulletin recently issued by the state health department of Virginia an investigation including all the pupils of forty-nine schools in a typical Virginia county showed the following results:

"The eyes of 21.5 per cent of the children were defective and of 5.1 per cent seriously defective.

"The hearing of 7.5 per cent of the children was faulty.

"The tonsils of one-third of the children and the adenoids of 24.7 per cent were enlarged.

"Thirty-one per cent of the children had nose trouble.

"The permanent teeth of 58 per cent and the first teeth of 42 per cent of the children were defective.

"Eighteen and a half per cent of the children had enlarged glands.

"Almost one-third of the pupils (31.2 per cent) were poorly nourished.

"One child in every six (17.5 per cent) was abnormally pale.

"The lungs of 3.7 per cent of the children were involved.

"About 20 per cent (19.65) of the children had hookworm disease."

Twenty Persons Killed in Small City.

(By State Board of Health.)

In a town in this state that numbers about five thousand inhabitants there have been twenty persons killed with tuberculosis in the last twelve months. There are approximately a hundred other persons in this town who have been maimed on account of the same disease and who will probably die within the course of a few months or a few years. In all probability this procedure has been going on for a number of years and unless some changes are made it will continue, with a strong probability of a larger number of fatalities as the days go by.

A very conservative estimate would place the value of these lives with the cost of the funerals, the cost of the sickness of those that are maimed and with the loss of time, etc., incident to said sickness, at \$160,000.00. If this disease were to destroy \$160,000.00 worth of cattle in that town, something would be done about it and that quick. A veterinary surgeon would be sent there to examine all of the cattle, to find all that were infected with tuberculosis and to either kill them or place them in an open-air sanatorium where they could get well. At any rate, he would segregate them from the well cattle and stamp the disease out of the town and that in short order.

The Southern railroad runs through this town. If it were to kill twenty people in a year and maim a hundred others, it would cost the Southern railroad a half million dollars in damages assessed by a court and jury, and the strong probabilities are that the law—which means the will of the people—would require them to take up the tracks and run around town.

Unfortunately, what is true of this town is to a greater or less extent true of every other town and community in our state. Such a condition demands the imperative attention of legislators, mayors and all serious minded citizens. The rate at which this death-dealing disease is consuming our inhabitants is alarming and calls for the co-operation of all to stamp it out and calls for the co-operation of all to stamp it out.

Rural Sanitation and Improved Health.

In 1909 the Commission on Country Life reported that "the farm should be the most healthful place in which to live, and there are numberless farmhouses, especially of the farm-owner class, that possess most excellent modern sanitary conveniences. Still it is a fact that there are also numberless other farmhouses, especially of the tenant class, and even numerous rural schoolhouses, that do not have the rudiments of sanitary arrangement. Health conditions in many parts of the open country, therefore, are in urgent need of betterment."

The problem of rural sanitation calls for consideration from two points of view: that of the possible danger of objectionable surroundings and unhygienic practices to the individual on the farm and his immediate neighbors; and that of the menace which insanitary farm conditions may present indirectly to urban communities. The sanitary relation of the farm to the city involves almost entirely the possibility of the spread of actual infection from country to city through milk, meat, vegetables and other farm products. A few years ago it was not uncommon for farmers to meet with a spirit of resistance any suggestion of hygienic improvements which were planned to diminish the danger of the farm as a starting point for the spread of disease. At times there has actually been aggressive opposition to proposed regulations the object of

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Get Good Impression of Your Town by Reading Home Newspaper

PATRONIZE YOUR HOME NEWSPAPER!

"Knowledge is power," the bard tells us. No one can hope to become a USEFUL CITIZEN and an INFLUENTIAL MEMBER of a community without first familiarizing himself with the things that are going on about town. To be a BOOSTER one must KNOW THINGS.

ALL GOOD CITIZENS ARE FAMILIAR WITH THE DETAILS OF THE TOWN AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT. THEY ARE AWARE OF CONCERNED EFFORTS BEING MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE TO SECURE NEW ENTERPRISES, TO INDUCE FOREIGN CAPITAL TO INVEST IN THE CITY AND TO START SMALL MANUFACTURING PLANTS—THOSE THAT EMPLOY SKILLED LABOR, PAY GOOD WAGES AND BRING USEFUL CITIZENS TO TOWN.

ALL GOOD CITIZENS must be aware of the erection of new homes. They must know of all real estate transactions—the buyer, the seller and the price. They must be able to show the stranger the value of real estate in his home town. To be a useful citizen one must take part in all efforts to create a GOOD IMPRESSION of the town in the outside world. One must lend a helping hand to movements which will better the town from an industrial, civic, social and educational standpoint.

THERE IS BUT ONE WAY TO GAIN THE NECESSARY INFORMATION TO BECOME A USEFUL CITIZEN. THAT IS BY READING THE NEWSPAPER. IT IS THE DUTY OF EACH NEWSPAPER TO WORK FOR THE BETTERMENT OF THE COMMUNITY AS A WHOLE. THIS DUTY IS LARGELY PERFORMED BY THE DISTRIBUTION OF USEFUL INFORMATION TO THE CITIZENS.

From the home paper one learns of new enterprises, of capital invested, of land sales, of the arrival of new citizens, of the enlargement of this or that corporation, of improvements made by the town council or by the county authorities and of all things tending to make this a BETTER PLACE TO LIVE IN.

CAN YOU AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT THE HOME PAPER, WHICH COSTS BUT A FEW CENTS A WEEK?

MRS. C. J. HAWKINS DEAD.

Facts of Interest Relating to Ancestry and Descendants of Deceased.

In addition to the information given in the death notice of Mrs. C. J. Hawkins, elsewhere in the Democrat, the following facts will be of interest:

"Mother" Hawkins, before her marriage, was Catherine Jane Yancey. She was born in Greenville, S. C., May 31st, 1825, and was the daughter of Dabney and Mary Yancey of the South Carolina Yanceys, who were among the first settlers of the State. She was a direct descendant of the renowned orator and statesman, William Lowndes Yancey, of South Carolina and Alabama. And the fine mental attributes and strength of character of this sturdy ancestry transmitted directly to her were ever exemplified in her daily intercourse with those about her.

In 1847 she became the wife of Mr. A. M. Hawkins, (for many years since deceased). They afterwards took up their residence in Hendersonville. Up to the time of her passing, "Mother" Hawkins had resided at the same old homestead sixty-five years. When she answered the last summons she was in her ninetieth year and was the oldest resident of Hendersonville.

One son and seven daughters were born to "Mother" Hawkins and are as follows: Mr. George E. Hawkins, of Victoria, B. C., Mary Gage Hudgins, of Marshall, N. C., (deceased), Annie M. Byers, of Hendersonville, N. C., (deceased), Sallie L. Davis, of Marshall, N. C., (deceased), Susie E. Hodges and Katie Holmes, of Seattle, Washington, and J. M. Gudger, of Asheville, N. C., and Stella Dodamead, of Hendersonville, N. C. Eleven grandchildren and thirteen great grandchildren survive her.

The Margaret Davis Hayes Chapter Daughters of the Confederacy served as flower bearers and the Watt Bryson Camp Confederate Veterans acted as honorary pallbearers, their names being given in the other account in this issue.

Among the out-of-town friends and relatives attending the funeral were Congressman and Mrs. J. M. Gudger of Washington, D. C., Mr. and Mrs. Will H. Morrow of Marshall; John A. Nichols of Asheville.

Announcement is made that Capt. and Mrs. L. M. Dodamead will continue to reside at the home place, where they have been caring for Mrs. Hawkins for about two years, having come here from High Point, N. C.

BURGLARS MAKE RAID ON H. PATTERSON'S STORE.

Sometime during Christmas night or the early morning after burglars entered the department store of H. Patterson by breaking a large plate glass window behind his sale sign and entered a space barely large enough for a man's body to pass through.

The robbery was discovered early last Friday and the officers were at once notified. It was evident from the looks of the scattered stock that a considerable amount of goods had been stolen but Mr. Patterson is not able to say just how much is missing. No clue has been found as to the guilty parties.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

Mrs. A. M. Gover Attends Funeral of Little Niece at Kingstree.

Kingstree, December 26.—The joy of the Christmas season was marred in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Singleton by the burning to death

Thursday afternoon of their little 2 1/2-year-old daughter, Martha. About 3:30 yesterday afternoon the child was discovered to be on fire. Half an hour earlier she, with other children, had been enjoying herself firing off sparklers, and it is thought that her clothing caught in this manner. Her clothing was almost entirely burned, leaving her little body in such a condition that medical skill could not save her life. The burns were dressed by Dr. E. T. Kelley, but the little victim could not survive the pain and shock and died at 11:30 last night. Mr. Singleton recently moved his family here from Kentucky and is well known in Charleston and other sections of South Carolina, where he has for some years been a building contractor.

The above news will be received with regret by the many friends of the bereaved parents, who lived several years in this city.

Mrs. A. M. Gover, sister of Mr. Singleton, left here Friday for Kingstree, where she attended the funeral services.

INCREASES WOOD BUSINESS.

W. J. Turner, proprietor of the Star Oray company, has leased the large building formerly occupied by Walker's garage in front of his present place of business and will enlarge his wood and coal business.

TAKES ACTIVE INTEREST.

D. S. Pace has moved his office from over the Peoples National bank to the Farmers Hardware and Supply company where he has taken an active interest in the wagon and buggy department of this concern. Mr. Pace will continue his real estate connections with J. F. Justice and will devote more time to the sale of fertilizers, wagons and buggies.

Flying Machines Busy.

London, Dec. 27.—(10:50 p. m.)—The airmen of the belligerent countries spent a busy Christmas holiday. While a solitary German airship flew over the Thames Estuary and dropped a single bomb which fell in a roadway and did no damage, a convoy of seven British naval seaplanes visited the German naval base at Cuxhaven and dropped bombs on ships and the gas works. All but one of the British airmen returned safely to the ships which conveyed them. Similar activity was displayed along the battle front between German airmen paying a surprise visit to Nancy; French aviators to Metz; British to Brussels and other Belgian towns occupied by the Germans and German airmen to Polish cities.

Accounts Differ.

As usual, accounts of the damage done differ. While bombs were dropped during these flights, most of the flights were for reconnoitering.

Some of Gratifying Results of Farm Demonstration Work

A PARTIAL REPORT OF THE WORK DONE IN HENDERSON COUNTY BY FARM DEMONSTRATOR E. L. PERKINS.

Efforts are being made to awaken the farmers of Henderson county to the importance of keeping up the farm demonstration work. As stated in last week's Democrat, the commissioners have expressed a willingness to re-open the matter and reconsider their decision to discontinue the farm work if a sufficient number of farmers will appear before them at their meeting in January, next Monday, and show that they wish to have this valuable work continued.

People who see what a loss the county would suffer by discontinuing this work are trying to interest the farmers in the importance of manifesting some interest to the commissioners, knowing that if they do not the demonstration work will be killed as a result of which Henderson county will suffer almost irreparably.

A Year's Work.

Total number of men doing work under demonstrative methods . . . 91

Total number of reports finished up to date . . . 42

The average yield of corn produced on the 42 acres above mentioned is a little above 63 bushels to the acre. The average yield of corn per acre in North Carolina is 20 bushels per acre. This shows that the farmers of Henderson county can very easily and economically produce three times as much per acre as the average production in North Carolina. It cost, on an average, about \$14.00 per acre to produce the corn that was grown by the demonstrators, or 22 1/2 cents per bushel. The cost of production per bushel by the average farmer of North Carolina is about 60 cents. This shows that if the farmer will only go on in the modern way, he can turn loss into profit.

I have only two reports on wheat and one of them produced 21 1/2 bushels to the acre and the other produced 19 1/2 bushels. This shows that Henderson county is a good wheat country if it is sown at the proper time and in the proper way. I have one report on hay which shows that the producer grew five tons of hay to the acre and has pastured three cows to the acre on the sod most of the time since he cut the hay the second time. The grass mixture is orchard grass and tall meadow oat grass.

There is a bright and prosperous future for the farmers of Henderson county when they come to the realization of the fact. The spraying demonstrations that were carried on in fifteen orchards in Henderson county this year show that the results of spraying is eight bushels of salable apples out of ten, while the unsprayed apples in the same orchards produced only two bushels of salable apples out of ten.

Corn Demonstrations and Their Yields.

The first number after the name of the demonstrator represents the number of bushels grown by him on a demonstration acre, the second number showing the amount in bushels grown on adjoining or surrounding land under ordinary methods.

T. B. Allen, Horse Shoe, R-1, 100, 20.
J. P. Anders, Hendersonville, R-6, 82 1/4, 15.
Albert Capps, Zirconia R-1, 50, 10.
Neal Capps, Zirconia R-1, 40, 10.
J. T. Beddingfield, Zirconia R-1, 60, 10.
T. W. Bane, Zirconia R-1, 111, 15.
J. T. Staton, Saluda R-1, 60, 20.
Arthur Pace, Saluda R-1, 25, 10.
R. M. Rogers, H-ville R-2, 60, 10.
R. A. Maxwell, H-ville R-1, 53, 10.
R. M. Pryor, H-ville R-2, 100, 10.
L. J. Youngblood, Fletcher R-3 88, 20.
N. B. Youngblood, Fletcher R-3, 81, 15.
J. N. Russell, Fletcher R-3, 100, 15.
A. Featherston, H-ville R-5, 70, 18.
P. M. Drake, H-ville R-3, 90, 15.
D. A. McCrary, H-ville R-4, 73, 15.
Alex Capps, H-ville, R-4, 95, 20.
T. C. Anderson, H-ville, R-5, 50, 15.
D. P. Moss, H-ville R-2, 41 1/2, 10.
T. C. Rhoades, H-ville R-2, 40, 15.
W. P. Maxwell, H-ville R-2, 72, 10.
R. E. Ward, H-ville R-1, 55, 15.
A. M. Maxwell, H-ville R-2, 69, 15.
P. T. Ward, H-ville R-1, 87, 5.
C. J. Edney, H-ville R-2, 50 3/4, 10.
Geo. Lyda, H-ville R-2, 50, 10.
J. K. Williams, Fletcher R-3, 60, 20.
W. H. Sumner, Fletcher, N. C., 86, 25.
Telly Love, H-ville R-5, 45, 20.
T. W. Anderson, H-ville R-5, 42, 20.
W. G. Painter, H-ville R-4, 50, 15.
T. A. Drake, Jr., H-ville R-4, 40, 30.
F. E. Osborne, Fletcher R-1, 68 1/2, 29.
R. M. Hooper, Fletcher R-1, 65, 30.
S. N. Merrell, Etowah, N. C., 50, 15.
S. A. Mace, H-ville, R-4, 100, 10.
G. N. Sentell, H-ville R-4, 60, 10.
A. H. Capps, H-ville R-4, 40, 10.

The increase shown above is not due to the use of a large amount of commercial fertilizer. My records show that on an average there was about 300 pounds of fertilizer used per acre, this in many cases being 16 per cent

acid phosphate which is a cheap kind of fertilizer. Practically every man that subsoiled in the winter claims that his yield was increased through this source alone from 20 to 50 per cent. If a man can subsoil an acre of land for \$5.00 and add to the yield from 10 to 30 bushels it looks to me like it would be a paying proposition for any farmer to look into.

Some More Results.

3,000 acres more crimson clover this year than last.

2,000 acres more red clover this year than last.

6,000 acres more small grain (estimated) this year than last.

3,000 acres more crimson clover this year than last.

5,000 more improved apple trees this year than last.

100 acres more pasture grass this year than last.

20 acres limed.

15 more orchards sprayed this year than last.

A systematic crop rotation started on 40 farms.

Succeeded in getting an experimental cold storage in Hendersonville.

Have succeeded in planting seeds of thought that will grow and prosper for hundreds of years to come.

Sold several hundred bushels of rye at advanced price.

Results of the Work.

The Democrat has carried during the past few weeks reports of the work of Demonstrator E. L. Perkins. Herewith it carries a report of the importance of this work in North Carolina and the accomplishments as prepared by State Agent C. R. Hudson. The Farmers' cooperative demonstration work carried on by our A. & M. college and our State department of agriculture cooperating with the U. S. department of agriculture is now in operation in 69 counties of the State, with a county agent in charge of the work in each county. During the present year these men had enrolled as demonstrators and directly under their supervision, 5859 farmers. These farmers were growing for their own benefit and as demonstrations in their respective communities the following crops, where the best known methods in agriculture were applied: 11,086 acres of corn; 3,068 acres cotton; and 55,487 acres of other crops, or a total of 69,651 acres. This is an average of over 1,000 acres per county in demonstration territory.

During the present year these agents have made 38,607 personal visits to individual farmers. They have talked to 104,884 farmers in meetings attended. They have probably advised and helped as many more of which we have no record. Each demonstration plot influences from five to one hundred farmers. Farmers often drive from eight to ten miles to study these plots. Aside from this, there were enrolled about 10,000 other farmers, some of whom were visited, and all of whom received agricultural bulletins, pamphlets, etc. In this work there is not much stress put upon the method of giving instructions or advice by correspondence, still several thousand letters have been written in reply to requests for information on by farmers. By all of these methods combined, there has probably been reached 500,000 farmers, most of them in a way practical way.

Aside from this the growing of the ordinary summer crops, another valuable feature of the work has been the growing and planting of 50,737 acres of winter growing crops. A conservative estimate of these are worth at least \$10.00 per acre, or a total value of over \$500,000.00. These crops consist of 32,510 acres of clover; 4,240 acres of grasses; and 12,987 acres of other crops consisting of rye, vetch, rape, small grain, etc.

During the season county agents have started definite systems of rotation of crops with 1,081 farmers. These will furnish valuable object lessons in their respective communities, and will furnish much valuable information to demonstration agents to be distributed through their counties.

These agents have been instrumental in introducing into the State the following livestock: 9 stallions, 145 mules, 116 bulls, 177 cows, 353 hogs, 280 sheep, or a total of 1,780 animals of improved blood to be used for breeding purposes. They have vaccinated 3,781 for cholera, 90 per cent of the injections seemed to produce immunity when used in time. They are now cooperating with an expert from the U. S. department of agriculture with our State veterinarian in an effort to control and to eventually eradicate this swine plague. They have induced the building of 28 silos and

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